

dent of the Graniteville Manufacturing Company, to deliver to the State, for distribution through the different Bards of Relief for families of soldiers, ten thousand yards of Graniteville cloth per week. I notified him of my acceptance of his proposition, and have received several thousand yards, and have directed the distribution according to your resolution. Since that time, I have received from Mr. Gregg a proposition to change the terms of his offer, but did not feel warranted in accepting it. I transmit copies of his letter and of my reply.

I earnestly recommend an increase of the salaries of all public officers whose salaries are not limited by the Constitution. The high price of provisions and rents renders it utterly impossible for them to support themselves with their present salaries, especially those whose duties require them to live in Columbia. I enclose herewith copies of a communication addressed to me upon this subject.

I transmit, also, a copy of a communication from Hon. Marshall McCue, which he desires should reach you through me, upon the subject of clothing for our army, together with a pamphlet containing his speech in the House of Delegates and much valuable statistical information.

I transmit, also, copies of a memorial and letters of Mr. B. J. Sage, upon the subject of a volunteer navy, under the Act of Congress. I recommend this subject to the most favorable consideration of the Legislature. The recent session of the British and French Governments renders it more than ever desirable that the States themselves should take some steps towards furnishing what has been so long needed to bring the war to a speedy and successful termination.

In accordance with your resolutions of January 24, 1863, I established the Richmond Agency, for the assistance of South Carolina soldiers. I appointed Colonel E. P. Jones, of Greenville, agent, authorized him to employ two assistants, requiring him to make periodical returns. I have every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which he has performed his duties, and have every assurance that the agency has contributed greatly to the comfort and relief of our soldiers with an inconsiderable outlay of money. Copies of his annual report are herewith submitted.

I transmit, also, a communication from a committee of the House of Delegates of Virginia, upon the all important question of the currency. It is gratifying to know that in your bodies are to be found some of the ablest financiers of the country, and I trust that their combined wisdom may suggest some means of improving its condition.

I herewith communicate copies of certain resolutions of the North Carolina Legislature upon the subject of loyalty, enclosed me by the Governor of that State, to be laid before your bodies.

I transmit, also, the little battle flag of the 13th South Carolina Volunteers, with the correspondence between Lt. Col. Brockman, commanding, and myself. It was the flag borne by the regiment under the lead of its gallant Colonel, Edwards, who gave up his life in defence of that flag and his country's honor. It should be preserved as one of the proud memorials of the gallantry of Carolina's sons.

I recommend an amendment of the sixth section of the "Act to enable citizens of the State who are engaged in military service to exercise the rights of suffrage," ratified on the 6th day of February, 1863, so as to require the polls to be opened in the army on a day so long previous to the day fixed for the election as to secure ample time for the transmission of the result to the District managers before the day for declaring the election.

The office of Paymaster-General should be abolished, and the duties assigned to the Quartermaster-General's department. The duties of those two departments are consolidated in the Confederate Government, and it is found to work well.

All joint resolutions should be engrossed and filed in the Secretary of State's office, and published with the Acts. They are so disposed of under the Federal as well as the Confederate Governments, and I incline to think, some of the State Governments. Having the force of law, they should be as accessible to the public as the Acts of Assembly themselves. Moreover, as they often impose duties upon the Executive, it is important that he should have ready access to them immediately upon the adjournment of the Legislature.

I enclose a joint resolution of the Legislature of Georgia, just received, setting apart the 10th day of December next as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, and requesting the Congress of the Confederate States, the Legislatures of the different States, the Army and Navy, and all the people, to unite with them in its observance. I recommend the adoption of a resolution of concurrence with a request to all the good citizens of this State, to unite in the observance of that day.

Upon your deliberations I invoke the blessings of the Almighty.

M. L. BONHAM.

YANKEE OUTRAGES IN EAST TENNESSEE.—The Yankees are committing all sorts of excesses in Tennessee. A correspondent, who has traveled through the country near Knoxville, says:

"As the Yankees drop down the country they commit all sorts of depredations. They are taking all the wheat, corn, hay and hogs they can find, and laying waste everything before them. At Rogersville they have destroyed all the fencing for miles. Col. George R. Powell, cashier of the Branch Bank of Tennessee, they have almost ruined, and numbers of others of the same vicinity. Captain Cannon, who was for a long time quartermaster at Knoxville, they have stripped, and they went so far as to order his excellent lady to cook for them. But like a true Southern woman, as she is, she told them to begone. As they go crowds of Union people, including women and children, go with them, and it is said that Cumberland Gap is blockaded with them.

ARRANGEMENTS.—It appears from a General Order of the War Department, recently issued for public information, that no commanding officer has a right to impress supplies which a man has for the consumption of himself, his family, employees or slaves, nor, unless specially ordered to do so by a General commanding, in a case of emergency, impress supplies which are on their way to market, or after arrival at market, are retained on an unreasonable time to be consumed.

The Abbeville Press.
ABBEVILLE S. C.
Friday Morning, DECEMBER 4 1863
W. A. LEE, EDITOR.

NOTICE.—Arrangements have been made with Mr. Wm. H. Wilson, formerly one of the Proprietors of this paper, to continue the publication of the Press during our absence in the army. He is authorized to receipt for all monies due this Office.

LEE & WILSON, Proprietors.
Jan'y 1st, 1863.

PAY UP OLD SCORES!
All persons indebted to this Office either by Note or Account are earnestly requested to call and settle the same.

SALES OF PROPERTY.
Our readers are directed to the sales of property to be made on Sale Day next, by the Commissioners and others.

IMPORTANT DECISION.
Judge D. L. Wardlaw has decided Certificates of Exemptions granted by the Adjutant General of the State invalid against Conscription.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.
The pastor of the Baptist Church at Beulah will hold religious services at that place (D.V.) on Thursday the 10th December next, at 11 o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

SCRIBO.
The communication from our esteemed friend Scribo, arrived too late for publication in our last issue. We, however, take pleasure in giving him a place this week, and hope to hear from him often. By a perusal of his article our readers will perceive that "all is right" in that part of the old North State, at least, as far as contemptible peace meetings are concerned. We are pleased to learn of the prosperous condition of the Davenport Female College, at Lenoir, under the direction of Rev. A. G. Stacy, President.

DEATH OF MR. JAMES IRWIN.
It is with the deepest regret that we announce the death of our highly esteemed friend and neighbor Mr. James Irwin. He died at 9 o'clock, Saturday night, the 28th ult., and his funeral services were performed by the Rev. W. G. Gaines on the following day, after which his remains were deposited in Long Cane Churchyard.

In his death our community has lost one of its best citizens—one who had elicited the confidence of all who knew him. We deeply sympathize with his bereaved wife and children. Peace be to his ashes.

CAMDEN, Nov. 30, 1863.
To the Clerk of the Court of Abbeville District:

You will please inform the following persons of the death of their negroes at the fortifications, in order that they may take the necessary steps to secure pay for their loss. As soon as they inform me their Postoffice, I will forward the duplicate appraisement:

T. Perri's boy Amos, Nov. 15;
S. Perri's boy Robert, Nov. 15;
A. Wideman's boy George, Nov. 15;
E. Keller's boy Marion, Nov. 21.
Respectfully,
WM. M. SHANNON, Ag't S. C.

To the Relatives and Friends of the Soldiers of McGowan's Brigade.
I have been sent to South Carolina to procure winter clothing for the troops of McGowan's Brigade. These troops—forming part of a large army where supplies are always scarce and being further from their homes than any troops from this State—are at this time in great need of clothing than they have ever been. Hundreds of them are exposed to the severe frosts of Northern Virginia, not only without a blanket or any shelter, but with clothing entirely insufficient to protect them from the cold. The Government is unable to supply their wants, and the only resource is to apply to the people at home who have such things.

Whatever can be furnished should be sent to me, Central Association, Columbia, S. C., without delay. (All freights will be settled for by the Association.) The packages will be labeled with the names of the soldiers to whom it is desired that they should be issued. The names of those sending contributions, as well as a list of the articles, to be furnished me. Attention is called to the fact that a large number of our men can not look for supplies from their own families. Every neighborhood should do something to relieve these soldiers who are by no means the least worthy or the least important among the defenders of the country. I will pay to the Central Association the price allowed by Government for the different articles—these amounts to be placed by the Association to the credit of the individuals furnishing the contributions, and to be disposed of as they may direct.

The most pressing want is for the following articles in the order in which they are mentioned: Blankets, woollen shirts, shoes, overcoats, hats, socks, pants, jackets, drawers.

Letters addressed to me at Columbia will be attended to.
HARRY HAMMOND,
Major and Brigade Quartermaster.

RICHMOND IN A NUT SHELL.
"Halloo friend Smith, is that you? I thought you were down in Mobile."
"Yes, so I have been, friend Simkins, but having some business in one of the departments of the Government, I have just come on to attend to it. But how's times here in the capital of the Confederacy—oh?"
"Oh, bully for the speculators and extortioners! Bite long times, I do assure you; everything goes cur ling in the most dogmatical manner possible. The blood hounds snap at everything that comes in their way. Live codfish are multiplying rapidly from Dutch and Scotch herrings. We are getting up a glorious school of sharks here. "Shylocks" are as thick as blackberries in summer time, and each takes his pound of human flesh without the slightest hesitation or impediment. Stay a little while with us, and you may learn the science of "How to do it," but if you don't learn very soon, you will be done for! Everybody here tries to make a fortune by their wits. You see scarcely ask the price of an article without paying for it. The very air smells of cash."

The bushwhacking in East Tennessee is still on the increase—brother bushwhacker brother. The Union men shoot a loyal citizen every chance they get, and a number of Morgan's disbanded men, or stragglers, in their turn, bushwhack the Unionists. Neither party show much mercy.

For the Press.
LEWIS, N. C., Nov. 13, 1863.

Ms. Editor.—We are quiet and prosperous in this part of the old North State. No peace meetings have been held in this region, and no alarms of Yankee or Tory invasion have disturbed our midnight dreams.

Crops in this locality are good, but the yield of corn and wheat has not been as great this year as it frequently is. Provisions are scarce because men are waiting for still higher prices, and the poor will suffer if the charities bestowed are not on a large scale.

Davenport Female College is highly prosperous. There is now a larger number on the roll of Institution than there ever was before. Seven States of the Confederacy are represented, and in North Carolina, eight Counties.

The Annual Commencement will take place November 29th, to December 5th. The Commencement sermon will be preached by the Rev. A. W. Mangum, of the North Carolina Conference. Literary Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Prof. G. F. Round, and by the Rev. O. A. Darby of the South Carolina Conference. There will be a Musical Concert on Tuesday night—the close of the Collegiate year.

Bishop Pierce of the M. E. Church, South, has conditionally promised to be present on Commencement Sunday. Could it be stated positively that this distinguished Pulpit Orator would come, a very large crowd would doubtless be present to wait on his ministry.

Arrangements for next year are being made. The Collegiate term will begin on the first Thursday in March. The Vacation takes place during the winter, for the special accommodation of the patrons who live South and East.

May the war soon end, so that the young men of the country as well as the young ladies, may be educated.

Very Sincerely yours,
SCRIBO.

Legislature of South Carolina.
THURSDAY NOVEMBER 26, 1863.
SENATE.

The Senate met at 12 m. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Martin.

Mr. Arthur presented the report of the Regents of the Lunatic Asylum.

Mr. McAlister presented the memorial of the President and Directors of the Shelby and Broad River Railroad, praying for aid of the State in its construction.

Mr. Hays presented the report of the Special Joint Committee appointed to examine the condition of the Branch of the Bank of the State at Columbia.

Mr. Lesesne offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Whereas there is reason to believe that the outstanding circulation of the banks of the Confederate States has nearly all passed into the hands of the enemy, and is held as debt due to them by said institutions and therefore clearly a subject for sequestration by the terms of the Act of Congress;

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Finance and Banks to consider and report whether it is practicable to cause the outstanding circulation of the banks of this State to be brought under the operation of the Sequestrations Act, with liberty to report a bill for carrying out the purpose of this resolution.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
At the hour to which the House was adjourned, the Clerk called the roll, and the Speaker took the Chair.

Mr. Watts introduced the following resolution, which was ordered for consideration to-morrow:

Resolved, That to evince our deep respect and sympathy for the gallant dead who have fallen in battle—it is wise and proper in the General Assembly of South Carolina to adopt measures for the selection and preparation of a suitable burial place near the capital of the State for their interment.

Mr. Yeaton introduced a bill to repeal the law suppressing distillation, which was read the first time, and was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. W. H. Evans introduced a bill explanatory of "An Act for the better organization of the militia, and for other purposes," which was read the first time, and was referred to the Committee on the Military.

Mr. Lee introduced the following resolutions, which were agreed to unanimously:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of South Carolina have received, with profound regret, the intelligence of the death of Col. James M. Perri, late a member of this House from Abbeville District.

Resolved, That the officers and members of the House of Representatives will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, as a testimony of the respect which this House entertains for the memory of the deceased.

On motion of Mr. Marshall, as a further token of respect, the House was adjourned at 45 minutes past 2 o'clock p. m.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1863.
The Senate met at 12 m. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Pringle.

Mr. Moses offered the following resolution, which was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence:

Resolved, That the report of Special Joint Committee on the part of the Senate appointed to examine the Branch of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, at Columbia, be received and filed, and printed with the acts and resolutions of the General Assembly.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
At the hour to which the House was adjourned, the Clerk called the roll and the Speaker took the chair.

The Speaker laid before the House the report of the Comptroller-General, under resolution 30th January, 1863, in relation to moneys collected in certain parishes in aid of the families of soldiers.

Mr. Fair presented a petition praying an act of incorporation for Little Mountain Presbyterian Church, which was referred to the Committee on Incorporations.

Mr. Yeaton introduced a bill to amend an Act entitled "An Act to extend relief to debtors and to prevent the sacrifice of property at public sale."

House adjourned.

SUDDEN DEATH.—We learn that Mr. A. W. Black, a refugee from Charleston, was found dead in his bed on Saturday morning last. The verdict of the jury holding an inquest over the body was that the deceased came to his death by "visitation from God." He was enjoying at the time of his death good health. Green-ville Enterprise.

TELEGRAPHIC.
CHARLESTON, Dec. 4.—The Yankees fired thirteen shells at the last night. Three buildings were struck. Very little firing on Sunday.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 1.—The enemy fired sixteen shells at the city this afternoon. Several buildings were struck and one woman seriously wounded. The shelling of the city brought on a lively artillery duel between Gregg and the batteries on James Island. Eight mortar shells were fired on Sunday to-day, and two last night, of which six missed. Nothing else of interest.

CHARLESTON, November 30.—The Yankees fired at Sumter to-day twenty-two mortar shells and one rifle shot; eleven of the mortar shells missed. One negro was killed last night. A great deal of signaling was observed during the night about the fleet and on Morris and Black Islands. No casualty to-day.

NORTHERN NEWS.
RICHMOND, November 30.—The Baltimore American, of the 27th, contains a despatch from Grant to Halleck, dated Chattanooga 27th, 1 p. m., which says: "I am just in from the front of the enemy. Most complete victory. Hundreds of wagons and caissons, and occasionally pieces of artillery, are everywhere to be found. I think Bragg's loss fully reaches sixty pieces of artillery. A large number of prisoners have fallen into our hands. Pursuit will continue to Red Clay in the morning, for which place I start in a few hours."

A despatch from Thomas, dated the 27th, claims a capture of 20,000 prisoners, of whom 260 are officers of all grades.

A telegram, dated Cincinnati, 27th, represents Burnside as perfectly secure in his position, and says Longstreet has not yet made a heavy assault upon the city, but seems anxious to secure a position for his batteries. A column, under Wilcox, is in motion for the relief of Burnside.

Gold in New York 118 1-2.

RICHMOND, November 30.—Mead's army crossed the Rapidan on Thursday afternoon and Friday morning, at the lower fords—Germania and Elys. After throwing up entrenchments, he moved in the direction of Orange C. H. On Friday forenoon, Johnson's division, of Ewell's corps, engaged two corps of the enemy, eighteen miles below Orange C. H., and twelve miles above Chancellorsville. The fight lasted until 3 p. m., when the enemy was slowly driven back to their entrenchments. Little or no artillery was used on either side. Our loss in killed and wounded was 400 or 500. During the fight, Gen. Johnson's horse was shot under him.

LATER.—Several officers, wounded in the fight between Johnson's division and two corps of the enemy, on Friday, arrived last night. The fight took place between Elys and Germania Fords, and resulted in the repulse of the enemy with considerable loss.

The following was received early this morning:

ORANGE, C. H., November 30.—To Gen. S. Cooper: No movement of importance by either army yesterday. The enemy is in line on the East side of Mine Run. This army is in position on the West side.

[Signed.] R. E. LEE.

129 prisoners arrived here en route for Richmond, this evening.

Judge Ould received a reply from Hitchcock by the last flag of truce, rejecting the proposition for an exchange of prisoners.

ORANGE C. H., Nov. 30.—Some skirmishing yesterday evening, and heavy cannonading for three hours this morning, and some heavy skirmishing to-day.

ANINGTON, Nov. 30.—Later advices from Knoxville, of Wednesday evening, states that Longstreet was shelling the place furiously. All the machine shops and depots had been destroyed by the enemy, and all the non-combatants had left the city. They state that the enemy are on short rations.

ATLANTA, November 27.—The wires were down last night and yesterday this side of Marietta, and they have just commenced working. The city is full of conflicting rumors. Passengers down by the 2 a. m. train say our line of battle is at Chickamauga. The men are not disheartened or discouraged. We lost many prisoners, variously estimated at 5,000 and upwards. All our dead and seriously wounded are in the enemy's hands. In the attack on Lookout the enemy's loss was incomparably greater than ours. We were driven back by sheer force of numbers. It is not known if the fight was renewed yesterday.

LATER.—Nothing since morning from the army. The Confederacy learns from a general officer, just down, that light skirmishing began on Saturday, continuing Sunday, Monday and becoming continuous along the line. At daylight on Tuesday, a battle began, the enemy charging impetuously Lookout Mountain, 40,000 strong, at the same time occupying the attention of our right wing at the foot of Mission Ridge. The onset at first was not impetuous, but increased in vigor and volume as the day advanced. Hill's corps commanded by Breckinridge, met the shock with unflinching courage. Late in the afternoon the enemy increased and repented his attack and made an impression on our lines.

At 4 p. m., our left and center gave way, the enemy pouring through the valley like blood-hounds. Our troops on Lookout, seeing themselves cut off, got confused, retreating in disorder during the night; the enemy not pursuing. The remainder of our force was withdrawn to Mission Ridge, where our troops were massed for to-morrow's battle. Some of our commands on the left were captured. On Wednesday, before sunrise, the enemy advanced his whole force with ardor upon works at foot of Mission Ridge. Hardee commanded the point attacked. Their attack was made with wonderful vigor and success, and charge after charge was repulsed. Five thousand dead lay in front of our works. Our right stood firm. The battle closed at dark.

On Wednesday, after nightfall, the enemy improved his position on Lookout, posting batteries to enslave our position on Mission Ridge, necessitating its evacuation. Our line fell back Eastward of Mission, beside the Chickamauga, where it now stands. The battle was not renewed on Thursday. Our loss in killed and wounded is not more than 1,000. The enemy's loss is at least 20,000. Our loss in prisoners is not known. We have 6,000 prisoners. Grant commanded in person. The Washington and Cobb's Artillery lost all their guns. Gen. Walshaw was not seriously wounded, and is now here. Gov. Harris fought through the battle, and is also here. Our wounded are beginning to arrive. Bragg's headquarters are now at Ringgold.

EPISTLE TO THE LADIES.
From camp, "W. E. M." of Gen. Lee's army, writes the following:

Ye Southern maids and ladies fair,
Of whatever degree,
A moment stop—a moment spare,—
And listen unto me.

The summer's gone, the frosts have come,
The winter draweth near,
And still the march, to file and drum,—
Our armies!—do you hear?

Give heed then to the yarn I spin,
Who says that it is coarse?
At your fair feet I lay the sin,
The thread of my discourse.

To speak of shoes, it boots not here,
Our O. M.'s, wise and good,
Give cotton calf-skins twice a year,
With soles of cottonwood.

Shoesless we meet the well-lad fair,
And bootless him despise;
Socksless we watch, with bleeding toe,
And hum suckalogie!

Perchance our powder-giveth out?
We fight them, then, with rocks,
With hungry crabs we crawl-fish not,—
But, Miss, we miss the sock.

Few are the miseries that we lack,
And comforts at home come;
What have I in my haversack?
And what have you at home?

Fair ladies then, if nothing loth,
Bring forth your spinning-wheels;
Knit not your brow,—but knit to clothe
In bliss our blasted heels.

Do not you take amiss, dear miss,
The burden of my yarn;
Alas! I know there's many a lass!
That doesn't care a darn.

But you can aid us, if you will,
And heaven will surely bless,
And Fate will vote to foot a bill
For succoring our distress.

For all the socks the maids have made,
My thanks, for all the brave,
And honored be your pious trade,
The soldiers' souls to save.

A WORD TO OUR SENATOR AND REPRESENTATIVES.
The support of indigent soldiers' families as a subject of vital interest and importance to the State, and appeals forcibly to all just, to say nothing of generous hearts. The patriotism and chivalry of South Carolina have been vindicated in the freely-flowing blood of thousands of her devoted sons. The stern voice of Justice now calls upon her to manifest a realizing sense of this patriotism, chivalry, devotion. The men at home during this nighty war have solemn duties to perform. Let our Legislators, especially, look narrowly to it that they fail not in their duty to the families of those noble men who are braving the storm of war and jeopardizing life and limb in this nighty struggle for independence. If the soldier's duty calls him to the battle field, there to undergo more hardships and trials than you can describe, with equal force, and loud voice, duty calls on those at home to provide for the wants of the soldiers' families; to care for the widow and the orphan; to so the aid and help the desolate mother and sister. Imagine not that this would be generosity; it would be but simple justice. Can we ever pay the debt we owe to our soldiers? Never! Have our homes been polluted by the foot-prints of the unscrupulous and blood thirsty foe? Has the purity of our wives, daughters, sisters and mothers, been endangered? Are our children found with the chains of slavery? No. And why? Because our noble soldiers heard the first clang of the tocsin, and rushed to arms. Shall the toil of want and weep from their wives, widows, children, and orphans be borne unheeded upon the idle wind? Forbid it, just and merciful God!

Private charities and individual subscriptions do not and cannot meet the crying wants of the case. Many men, just and generous, acknowledge and feel the debt of gratitude they owe; these do not contribute. But the soulless and grasping multitude, who share alike the blessing of a protected home and free country, deaf to the cry of destitution and suffering, coldly turn their backs, and make to themselves friends of the Mammon of unrighteousness.

Senator and Representatives of Edgefield, South Carolina as a noble and sympathizing mother, must act in these premises through her Legislature now in Session. Let her compel the host of miserable misers to the performance of their duty; and let her encourage the just and generous. Should it be necessary, the whole and entire produce of the State should go to the support of our army, the families of our indigent soldiers—and home corruption. Until our army is well fed, and until the families of our indigent soldiers are thoroughly cared for, not one dollar should be hoarded as surplus accumulation.—Edgefield Advertiser.

Billy, spell cat, rat, hat, bal, with only one letter for each word?
"It can't be did."
"What! you just read the report verbatim phonetically, and can't do that? Just look here; c80 cat, r80 rat, h80 hat, b80 bat.

CONSIGNEES.
The following persons have freight in the Depot at Abbeville:

W. A. Wardlaw, J. Hopkinson, J. McBrayde, J. T. Boyde, Jas. Gibbes, T. J. Bowler, W. Wooten, B. Ilerd, M. B. Lattimer, J. T. Owen, J. T. Moore, T. J. Kanuff, W. B. Dorn, M. O. Tolman.
D. R. SONDEX, Ag't.

IN MEMORIAM.
Departed this life on Saturday the 28th November 1863, JAMES IRWIN, in the 46th year of his age.

Mr. Irwin was a member of Company F, 1st S. C. State troops. He had been on the Coast for some time, and returned home with that scourge of camp life, chronic diarrhoea, in conjunction with his jaundice, and intermittent fever. He recovered from the severity of these symptoms, but very soon relapsed and the disease subsequently settled on his lungs, which soon carried him off. No man stood higher, in his neighborhood, than Mr. Irwin. He was loved by all who knew him, truthful, honest, and upright in all his dealings, and more than this, he had been the subject of serious religious impressions for a long time past, and only a sense of his unworthiness had prevented him from joining the Church. Not long before he died he told the writer that his way to Heaven was clear, that he could put his entire confidence in God for soul and body, and for both worlds. It is confidently believed that he died a Christian.

Abbeville C. H., Nov. 30, 1863.
MEDICUS.

CONSCRIPT NOTICE.
All persons holding Exemptions from the Adjutant and Inspector General of the State are hereby notified that all such claims have been declared invalid by the decision of the State Court and that all conscripts of this class are forthwith notified to report to me by the 10th inst.

Owners making a direct application for Overseers to the Secretary of War will hand such applications to me prior to the 10th inst., so that they may receive attention to be paid to such applications.

L. L. RUSSELL, E. O.
Abbeville District.
Dec. 2, 1863, 31 1/2

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.
A nice and comfortable Brick Dwelling, containing six Rooms, and lot attached, for sale in the town of Abbeville.

Apply to
ARMISTEAD BURT,
Abbeville C. H., Dec. 2, '63, 31 1/2

ENTRY COW AND YEARLING.
Strayed from the Subscriber, a Milch Cow and Yearling. The Cow is White and Brown Spotted, with short horns turned inward at the points—the Yearling a Brindle color.

A Liberal Reward will be paid to any person taking up, and securing to me the above-named cattle.

Apply to
MRS. W. C. MOORE,
Abbeville C. H., Dec. 2, '63, 31 1/2

NOTICE.
Strayed from the subscriber on the 13th November, a yellow Cow with calf three months old, belonging to him. Also a fine Durham Heifer, white with red or roan spots about the head and neck.

Any information will be thankfully received and any reward taken then up will be liberally rewarded.

J. K. YANCEY,
Cokesbury S. C., Dec. 1, 1863, 31 1/2

NOTICE TO DEBTORS AND CREDITORS.
Estate of J. B. Crawford, Dec'd.

Persons indebted to the Estate of J. B. Crawford, or to the firm of Cobb and Crawford, are earnestly requested to call and settle the same, also, those having demands against the Deceased will please present them properly attested.

WM. H. WILSON, Adm'r.
Abbeville C. H., Dec. 1, 1863, 31 1/2

NOTICE.
All persons having demands against the Estate of the late Lieut. B. M. Lattimer dec'd, will present them to me for payment, and all persons indebted will make payment by 1st January 1864.

JOSEPH ELLIS, Adm'r.
Nov. 26, 1863, 31 1/2

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
Abbeville District.—Citation.

By WILLIAM HILL, Esq., Ordinary of Abbeville District.

WHEREAS Ellington Searles has applied to me for letters of Administration of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of George W. Newby, late of the District, deceased dec'd.

These are therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular, the kindred and creditors of the said deceased to be and appear before me, at our next Ordinary's Court for the said District, to be holden at Abbeville Court House, on the 14th of December next, to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted given under my hand and seal, this 27th day of Nov. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three and in the 88th year of the Sovereignty and Independence of the State of South Carolina.

WILLIAM HILL, o. a. d.

LICENSED AUCTIONEER.
The undersigned having taken out Confederate License, respectfully informs the public generally that he is ready at all times to serve them in his professional capacity.

Address,
F. P. ROBERTSON,
Diamond Hill, S. C., Nov. 2, 1863, 27 1/2

BOTTLES AND VIALS
BEING much wanted, I will buy any that may be brought to me. They must be CLEAN EDWIN PARKER.

Feb 18, 1862 411f

NOTICE.
AS Executor of James M. Perri, dead, I will sell at Abbeville Court House, on Sale Day next, the wena servant VENUS, and her daughter. Venus is an excellent cook.

THOS. C. PERRIN,
Executor.

Will also be sold at the same time and place some FIVE or SIX PLANTATION NEGROES, one GOLD WATCH and some G. & C. R. E.

Nov. 25, 1863, 30 1/2

CATCH THE THIEF!
\$25 REWARD!!

The above Reward will be paid for the apprehension of the Thief or Thieves who stole my father, (partially named) from the wata at my plantation 5 miles South-west from Abbeville C. H.

The leather, 8 sides, were stolen on Thursday night, the 19th November, inst.

J. A. ALLEN,
Abbeville C. H., Nov. 25, 1863, 30 1/2



EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
Columbia, Dec. 1, 1863.

WHEREAS the Senate and House of Representatives have by joint resolution, set apart THURSDAY, the 10th day of December, inst., as a day of Fasting, HUMILIATION AND PRAYER, and have requested the Executive to issue his proclamation to that effect, writing the clergy and people of this State to unite in divine service appropriate to such an occasion, and in asking of Almighty God deliverance from the malevolence of our enemy; to give victory to the arms of the Confederacy, and vengeance to them in a blessing and protection.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Columbia, this first day of December, 1863, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

M. L. BONHAM,
Governor of the State.

Wm. R. Hunt, Secretary of State,
Dec. 1, 1863, 31 1/2

Charleston papers published daily till the 10th; all other papers in the State published once.